

CHURCHILL ATTACKS LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S INDIA POLICY

Blum Premier Of French "Crisis Government"

Paris, Dec. 12. M. Leon Blum, 74-year-old Socialist leader of France's pre-war Popular Front regime, was elected premier of the prospective "crisis government" designed to give warring political parties time to put their tangled affairs in order.

The National Assembly gave M. Blum 575 of 590 votes cast. The remainder of the votes were scattered inconspicuously. M. Blum was not in the Chamber, but was notified of the vote in the salon of the nearby Prime Minister's office. He is expected to start consultations on the formation of the Government to-morrow.

The vote for the veteran Socialist leader, who agreed to the candidacy only as a sacrifice and on a purely temporary basis, reflected prior agreements by the Communists, Popular Republicans and Left Republicans to vote for him.

U.S. Longshoremen Want Wage Increase

San Francisco, Dec. 12. The Pacific West Coast Waterfront Association disclosed that the West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations Longshoremen had already served notice that they would demand wage increases in January.

BERLIN TRAIN CRASH

Berlin, Dec. 13. Nine persons were killed and 34 injured when an electric suburban train crashed into the rear of a freight train near Garmisch about 20 miles north of Berlin in the Russian occupation zone, it was announced on Thursday.

VIET NAMH ARTILLERY SHELLING HAIPHONG

Paris, Dec. 12. The shelling of Haiphong by Viet Namh artillery during several nights recently is reported by French military sources at Hanoi, according to the French News Agency.

Reports state that the shelling is fairly frequent and apparently indiscriminate, causing considerable damage in all parts of the town. French troops attempting to re-establish contact with Douzon, about 12 miles south-east of Haiphong, are reported to be meeting with "difficulties" although the nature of these difficulties was not stated. Earlier measures, however, mentioned that Viet Namh guerrillas had destroyed bridges in Haiphong region.

RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL STRIFE AND BLOODSHED

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS SAYS PRESENT SCHEME FAIR AND REASONABLE

LONDON, DEC. 12. "ALL THE FACTS AND ALL THE OMENS," DECLARED MR WINSTON CHURCHILL, OPPOSITION LEADER, DURING THE TWO-DAY DEBATE ON INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "POINT TO A REVIVAL IN AN ACUTE AND VIOLENT FORM OF INTERNAL HATREDS AND QUARRELS WHICH HAVE LONG LAIN DORMANT UNDER THE MILD INCOMPETENCE OF LIBERAL-MINDED BRITISH CONTROL. TO ME IT WOULD BE NO SURPRISE IF THERE IS COMPLETE FAILURE TO AGREE."

"Agreement in India, which was the basis of all our policy and declarations, was an indispensable condition. Instead there has been strife and bloodshed and the prospect of more and worse to come," he added.

A hope that despite the mutual suspicions and fears, the Indian Congress and the Muslim League might eventually find themselves side by side in the Constituent Assembly, was expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps opening the debate on India.

"We are convinced now as we have been before," added Sir Stafford, "that it is only by such co-operation that a satisfactory new constitution for India can be hammered out."

For the debate, the House was crowded and Mr M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League and Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, listened to the debate from the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Sir Stafford also told the House that after careful re-examination of the scheme put forward in May last, the Government was convinced that it was not only fair but a feasible scheme.

"We can see no other way by which the disaster of civil strife can be avoided," Sir Stafford concluded by expressing the conviction that it was essential that all parties in India should call a halt to violent propaganda that had stirred the people during the last few months.

Mr Churchill associated himself with Sir Stafford in his appeal to the Indian parties to discontinue the violent propaganda.

Mr Churchill on behalf of the Opposition, disclaimed all responsibility for the Labour Government's present policy and charged it, through inviting Congress to form an interim Government, with "precipitating a series of

French News Agency, and preparations are being made to evacuate women, children and old men. There are only a few French residents in Vinh, and these have been placed under the protection of the Viet Namh authorities.

Chinese quarters in Hanoi, it is reported, complain that Viet Namh soldiers have been forcing their way into Chinese houses and firing from windows. Their motive, the Chinese are quoted as saying, is to create incidents involving Chinese nationals.

Unconfirmed reports, the Agency added, state that the Viet Namh authorities have made many arrests among the supporters of the Viet Namh opposition party.—Reuter.

France Opposed To A Strong Centralised Germany

New York, Dec. 12. The French Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, in a farewell press conference to-day served notice that France would vigorously oppose any steps toward a strong centralised Germany.

He called for a decentralised Germany "which does not look to Berlin, as in the past, but looks to all of Europe."

M. de Murville hinted that France wanted assurance that the unification policies regarding Germany would not prejudice the future political organisation of the country and so far had not received such assurances.

Regarding the future German frontier, M. de Murville said France wanted firstly, economic union of the Saar with France; secondly, internationalisation of the Ruhr work for Europe instead of just for Germany to build up the German military potential; thirdly, the left bank of the Rhine was not an integral part of Germany. "We want a special regime for this area and anticipate occupation by the French or the Allies—of it for a very long time."

Fourthly, he said he will make his views regarding Germany's Eastern boundaries known at the Moscow meeting of the Big Four.

Like American experts on Germany, the French Minister was extremely pessimistic about the length of time it would take to draft the German treaty. He talked in terms of years instead of months, pointing out that 15 months had been required to complete the preliminary treaties for re-establishing European peace.

The press conference was held as American experts said it would probably be spring, 1948, at least before the German treaty was ready for signing.—United Press.

SPANISH ISSUE DEBATE IN UNO

Lake Success, Dec. 12. When the United Nations General Assembly met here to-day to resume the debate on General Franco's regime in Spain, Dr Wellington Koo, acting chairman, said that 12 delegates had expressed their intention to speak.

The Assembly will consider the various recommendations from its political committee, including one that all members of the United Nations should immediately recall their ambassadors and ministers from Madrid.

Senor Felix Del Rio, of Chile, was against any intervention in the internal affairs of Spain, but if the Spanish people desired to replace the government by new and popular elections let them do so as soon as circumstances permitted.

Dr Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, asserted he believed there might be possibility that Gen Franco might wish to co-operate in the task of rebuilding Spain.—Reuter.

Committee Approves Half Of Arms Reduction Plan

New York, Dec. 13. The United Nations sub-committee, to-day approved the first half of a draft plan for world arms reduction after voting two amendments. The first added a requirement that any programme adopted by the Security Council must be approved by a special session of the general assembly, and the second laid down the specific condition that any arms reduction programme must provide for atomic energy control to an extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

Both provisions, offered by Canada, were accepted—the first by a vote of 10 to nine, the second unanimously.—Associated Press.

36 TRAPPED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

New York, Dec. 12. More than 12 hours after the rear wall of a flaming ice-house crashed into a six-story tenement, police and firemen were digging through the debris looking for several persons missing and perhaps trapped.

Ten were known to be dead, and 20 injured were removed to hospitals, while another 36 of a total of 62 persons, believed to be in the tenement building which was condemned years ago, were still unaccounted for.

Police investigating the disaster, which is one of the worst of its kind in New York history, held four boys—the eldest of them 13—for investigation on the theory that the blaze in the abandoned ice-house was started by pranksters.

The screams and cries of imprisoned persons could be heard at intervals as rescuers worked slowly through the debris, but the sounds grew less frequent as the day wore on.

The rescuers did not dare remove the wreckage hurriedly, lest a further collapse cause more deaths among those trapped.

The police announced that 33 children listed as living in the tenement did not attend school to-day and it was feared they were trapped in the wreckage.—United Press.

MOPPING UP IN THESSALY

Athens, Dec. 12. It was officially announced from Larissa to-day that large-scale mopping-up operations have been undertaken in the Mount Olympus area of Thessaly.

Three small towns, Rapsani, Dereli and Pyrgos, were recaptured during the first two days and "bands are fleeing in disorder," the announcement said.

A similar operation was in progress on the Kambounia mountain range west of Olympus.

A press dispatch said that 29 guerrillas and 10 officers and other ranks were killed on Wednesday in a clash on Mount Vermion in Western Salonika.—Associated Press.

Former Bishop Of Edinburgh Dead

London, Dec. 13. The death of Dr E. D. L. Danson, 66, who retired three months ago as Bishop of Edinburgh and Primate of the Episcopal Church of Scotland because of ill health, was announced in Walkerbury, Scotland, yesterday.

Dr Danson went to Singapore Cathedral as chaplain in 1911 and became Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak in 1917. He resigned after 14 years and later being assistant Bishop in Ceylon, went to Edinburgh where he became Bishop in 1939 and Primate in 1943.—Associated Press.

TRUST TERRITORY AGREEMENTS

Lake Success, Dec. 12. The Trusteeship Committee to-day approved and sent to the Assembly eight trusteeship agreements and proposed the establishment of a Trusteeship Council which is to hold its first session not later than March 10.

Agreements approved were: New Zealand on Western Samoa, Australia on New Guinea, Belgium on Ruanda-urundi, France on the Cameroons and Togoland, Britain on Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland.

According to the Charter, the Trusteeship Council will consist of administering Powers, permanent members of the Security Council and such number of non-administering States to be elected to the Assembly as to establish a balance between administering and non-administering powers. If the eight agreements are approved by the Assembly, the Council thus will be composed of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom as administering Powers, China, the United States and the Soviet Union as non-administering Powers, plus two members to be elected by the Assembly.—United Press.

Greek Case Presented To Security Council

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST YUGO-SLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA

Lake Success, Dec. 12. Dr Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Premier, took his place at the United Nations Security Council table to-day to present his country's accusation against Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and Albania of fomenting frontier violations by guerrillas in northern Greece.

The three defendant countries have been invited to attend the debate, but only Yugo-Slavia has the right to participate in the entire discussion.

Bulgaria and Albania as non-members of the United Nations have been invited to make statements only.

Greece claims that the "situation is likely to endanger peace and security" and urges immediate United Nations' investigation.

The Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Stamp be admitted as a member of the United Nations. The usual formalities were bypassed so that the recommendation could be rushed through in time for Stamp's admission during the present session of the Assembly.

Dr Tsaldaris and representatives of Yugo-Slavia, Albania and Bulgaria were then summoned to the Council table for the opening of the debate on the Greek complaint. The debate opened with the Greek Prime Minister presenting the case.

"Undeclared War" Greece is experiencing a state of undeclared war, he said. "Along among the belligerent nations Greece continues to suffer and bleed. She suffers martyrdom in the war. She suffers martyrdom in peace."

Several hundreds of soldiers and gendarmes have been killed in Macedonia in the past two months and countless inhabitants have been daily killed or carried off by guerrillas across the frontiers, he added.

"The United Nations cannot surely permit that a few dealers in ideology should continue to receive assistance from foreign countries for imperialistic ends," Dr Tsaldaris said.

"The undeclared war against Greece appears to be entering its most acute stage. It aims at surrendering from Greece a region which is Greek in the highest degree and at setting up in Greece a regime opposed to the wishes of the vast majority of her people as manifested in the elections.

"These acts of aggression are being committed on the basis of a systematic plan worked out in the minutest detail."

Tactical Aspects It has two tactical aspects: first, intensive propaganda in favour of the incorporation of Greek Macedonia in the Yugo-Slav State of Macedonia; second, active assistance to insurgent bands which use the territory of Yugo-Slavia, Albania and Bulgaria as operational bases for raids into Greek territory.

Dr Tsaldaris quoted from speeches made in those countries in favour of the "unification" of Macedonia. "These blustering efforts evoke memory of the policy of Drang Nach—a policy which we thought had dropped out of circulation," he said. "The broad objective of these declarations is to represent this Greek region as unredeemed Slav territory and denounce Greece as the alleged ground that she is persecuting Slavonic-speaking elements. Nothing more cynical could be conceived than these protests."

After recounting details of alleged guerrilla raids, the Greek delegate

FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREE ON AGENDA

New York, Dec. 12. The Council of Foreign Ministers at their meeting last night agreed on the following agenda for discussion at their next session, which will open in Moscow in March.

1. Consideration of the report of the Allied Control Authority, which should be requested to report on: (a) demilitarisation, de-Nazification, democratisation and economic principles, and reparations; (b) establishment of central administrations and other problems connected with the economic, financial and political situation in Germany under a quadripartite government; and (c) liquidation of Prussia.
2. Form and scope of the provisional and political organisation of Germany.
3. Preparation of a peace treaty with Germany.

(Continued on Page 4)

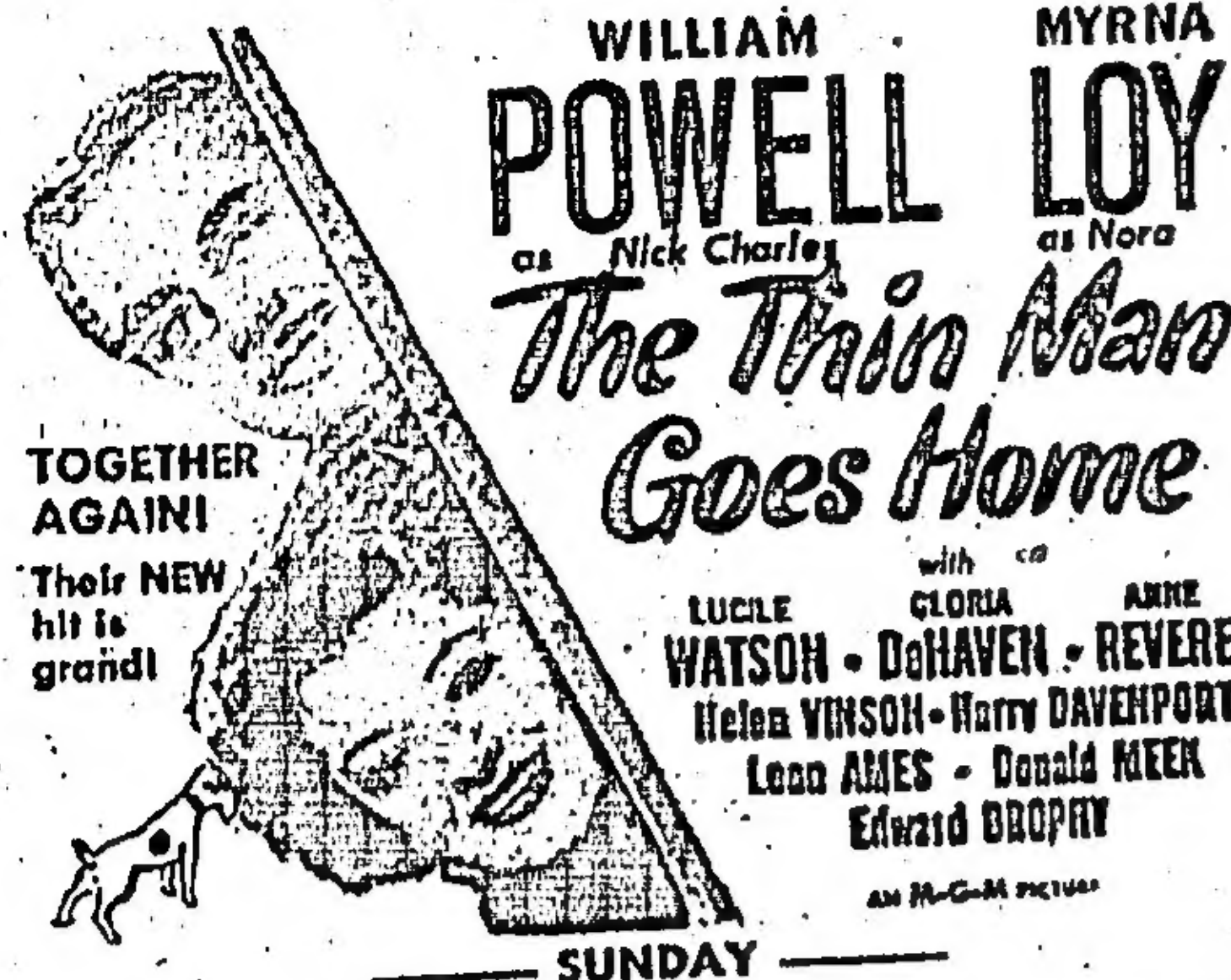
STOP PRESS

ENGLAND 1 FOR 22

Sydney, Dec. 13. The second Test opened this morning with England winning the toss and electing to bat. The first wicket fell at 10 when Washbrook was bowled by Freer for one run. Hutton joined Edrich and the score stands at one for 22. Edrich 4, Hutton 11, extras six.—United Press.

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SUNDAY, 15th AT 11.30 A.M.
Columbia Pictures presents

"COUNTER-ATTACK"

Starring: PAUL MUNI MARGUERITE CHAPMAN
LARRY PARKSCENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2:30 5:10 7:15 9:15 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAYALOMA
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SOUTH SEAS
Paramount's music-filled thrill spectacle
in glowing TECHNICOLOR
with LYNNE OVERMAN • PHILIP REED
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Two recent books, one published in England and the other in America, have aroused wide interest and controversy. Churchill figures in both, and there is difference of opinion on both sides of the Atlantic over the impressions given of him in either book. In the article on the right, Brigadier Head gives his opinion of Alan Moorehead's views of "Winnie" and "Monty"; while below Frederick Cook tells what Miss Frances Perkins has written about FDR.

Roosevelt Against Nuremberg

By Frederick Cook

WOULD President Roosevelt have disapproved of the Nuremberg trials had he lived? The possibility that they would not have been held at all is raised by a book just published by Miss Frances Perkins, for 12 years his close associate and for many of them the only woman member of his Cabinet.

In "The Roosevelt I Knew" (published by the Viking Press, New York) Miss Perkins says that at a time when the US armies were beginning to take prisoners Secretary of War Stimson said to President Roosevelt: "It will not be long now before we shall be capturing some very important Germans. That will be a problem, Mr. President."

Mr. Roosevelt replied: "Of course there has got to be severe treatment, but I would not make too much of it. It is pretty obvious. Just a few drummed trials in the field, and have it over quick."

Miss Perkins tells new stories of the President's association with Winston Churchill, too.

Once, when he spoke of the big part played by artificial harbours in the Normandy landings, the President said:

"You know, that was Churchill's idea. Just one of those brilliant ideas he has. He has a hundred a day, and about four of them are good."

"When he was up visiting me at Hyde Park one day, he saw all those boats from the last war tied up in the Hudson River, and in one of his great bursts of imagination he said: 'By George, we could take those ships and others like them that are good for nothing and sink them off shore to protect the landings.'"

LONDON VISIT

"I thought well of it. The military and naval authorities were startled out of a year's growth, but Winnie was right. Great fellow that Churchill, if you can keep up with him."

Describing the President's last months, Miss Perkins confirms that detailed plans were made for a state visit by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to London that summer.

She had asked him to receive a delegation in the middle of May, but he told her: "I can't." Then in a whisper he added: "And we are going to England. Eleanor and I are going to make a state visit."

Seeing her astonishment, he said: "Yes, it's all planned. I have wanted to do it. I want to see the British people for myself. I have told Eleanor to order her clothes and get some fine ones so that she will make a really handsome appearance."

KNOW VICTORY

When Miss Perkins warned him of the danger that "the Germans will get after you," he put his hand to the side of his mouth and whispered, with a grin: "The war in Europe will be over by the end of May."

"It comforts me," Miss Perkins says, "to know that he was so sure two weeks before his death that the end of the war was at hand."

ANCIENT BOATS FOUND BEDDED ON HUMBER

On the banks of the River Humber, in the north of England, remains of wooden boats are being found, bedded deep in the river mud. Experts believe they belonged to ancient Britons who lived 2,000 years ago. They are probably the earliest development after the canoes, which were hollowed out of tree trunks. These boats are made of planks.

Both Cambridge University and the British Museum have sent experts along to superintend the work of getting the boats out of the mud. The National Maritime Museum is paying the expense of the salvage work, and the Admiralty and War Office are helping in various ways.

The boats, of course, are sunk very deeply and firmly in the mud after all this time, so the plan is to dig them out in a solid block of clay and then pull them up the foreshore with a winch. Then they will be sent to London, probably to the British Museum.

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Is Moorehead Right About Montgomery And Churchill?

By BRIGADIER
A. H. HEAD, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

FEW public figures have aroused more interest than Field-Marshal Montgomery. He is probably our best-known living British general; and Mr. Moorehead is probably our best-known war correspondent.

Here, then, is an almost certain recipe for a best-selling war book—nor do I think the majority of its readers will be disappointed.

Mr. Moorehead, writing vividly and at times brilliantly, makes it hard to stop reading his book ("Montgomery," by Alan Moorehead, published by Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6.), and, where personal experience allows a check, I find Mr. Moorehead's narrative and analysis accurate and very clear.

SICILY PLAN

Impartial summary

For instance, his summary of the disagreement during the preliminary stages of the planning of the Sicilian campaign, the alteration of plan consequent on Montgomery's rejection of the original plan, and the account of the launching and conduct of the operation is impartial, well informed, and shows a real grasp of the situation.

Again, the account of Montgomery's arrival in Egypt and the tone effect throughout. The Army of his decisive and confident handling of a very difficult situation gives a graphic and understanding impression of the quick and infectious reaction of a whole army's morale when, at a time of crisis, a confident and determined leader takes up the command.

Where it deals with purely military matters the book seems hard to fault, and Mr. Moorehead's knowledge of soldiers at all levels, his long war experience and the unique facilities he has obviously been given lead one to expect a high standard.

But these very advantages place on Mr. Moorehead an added responsibility, and one is entitled to expect not only a readable best-seller but also a reliable and impartial contemporary document. How does the book stand this more critical test?

The field-marshal is quoted as saying in 1944: "I have made many mistakes in the past and I shall doubtless make many more."

It is disappointing and rather disturbing to find no mention of any of these mistakes, and an entire absence of such criticism leaves the impression that the book is more the

difficult tribute of an admiring disciple than a detached and impartial study which can be confidently quarried by future historians.

Here and there certain aspects of the higher direction of the war are touched on. Most of these passages are unworthy of the rest of the book and are filled with inaccuracies and even distortions.

Space limits detailed comment but Field-Marshal Wavell is said to have been forced into Greece against his will and to have been transferred to the Indian Command because of the failure of the Greek campaign.

On the contrary, Wavell strongly supported the idea of going to Greece and his transfer was in no way consequent upon the campaign's failure.

EDEN'S VISIT

Turks and ourselves

Again, Mr. Eden's visit to Turkey is stated to have misled the Higher Command by stating, erroneously, that Turkey would give us full support provided we intervened in Greece.

In fact, the Turks were always most careful to give no such undertaking, nor did we require or demand it.

Again it is fantastic to suggest (on p. 158) that the Defence Committee only allowed "his" horse (Field-Marshal Montgomery) to gallop on a little longer because of the cold and pressing danger of the war."

Such statements are not merely grossly inaccurate but have that gossip, irresponsible touch associated more with the works of Butcher and Ingersoll.

NO MEDDLING

By Mr. Churchill

There is a description (on p. 159) of Mr. Churchill's visit to the field-marshal shortly before the invasion of France.

Here one gains the impression of a cantankerous and unreasonable Prime Minister meddling at the eleventh hour in matters of which he has little or no understanding; and as a result getting told to keep off the grass.

As only two people were present at the interview and there is no acknowledgment of any special information from the field-marshal himself, one can only presume that the author has guessed or is psychic.

To follow him, if such was his method, it seems unlikely that a man of Mr. Churchill's vast experience and exceptional realism should ever

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

To-day's declarer neglected to use the information given him in the bidding.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ 6 4
♥ A K 9 5
♠ K 5 10 7
♣ 5 3 2

WEST
♦ 9 6 2
♥ 3 10 8 2
♠ 8 4 3
♣ 9 8 6

EAST
♦ K Q J 10 8 7 3
♥ —
♠ 5 5 2
♣ A Q 10

SOUTH
♦ A
♥ Q 8 7 4 3
♠ A Q 9
♣ A K 7 4

The bidding:
South: 1 heart
West: 2 hearts
North: 3 diamonds
East: 4 spades
South: 5 hearts

West led the spade nine. At the second trick declarer automatically led a low trump, and since West was not so naïve (or panicky) to play the ten or jack, and since South could not know about East's

void in trumps, the contract was as good as gone when dummy's king was played. South could discard one club on dummy's diamonds, but a club and a heart loser became inevitable.

Had there been no opposing bidding South could have blamed a malign fate for this unhappy outcome. But there had been some bidding by the enemy—a highly significant bid by East! The jump to four spades—which of course East had made in a desperate effort to forestall a game or slam by North-South—marked East with a North-South spade suit. Thus, if either defender was void of trumps—the only danger South faced—it almost certainly would be East, not West. South could not assume that this was the case, but he could and should have found out!

The right first lead of trumps was the queen. If both adversaries followed, the suit was breaking; but if only West followed, a second lead would make him split his honours, and after returning to his own hand it would be easy for South to lead a third trump for a proved finesse against West's remaining 10-x or J-x.

NANCY No Problem in Proportion

IF WE GET SERIOUS INFLATION, MONEY WILL BE PLentiful BUT, WILL PURCHASE MUCH LESS



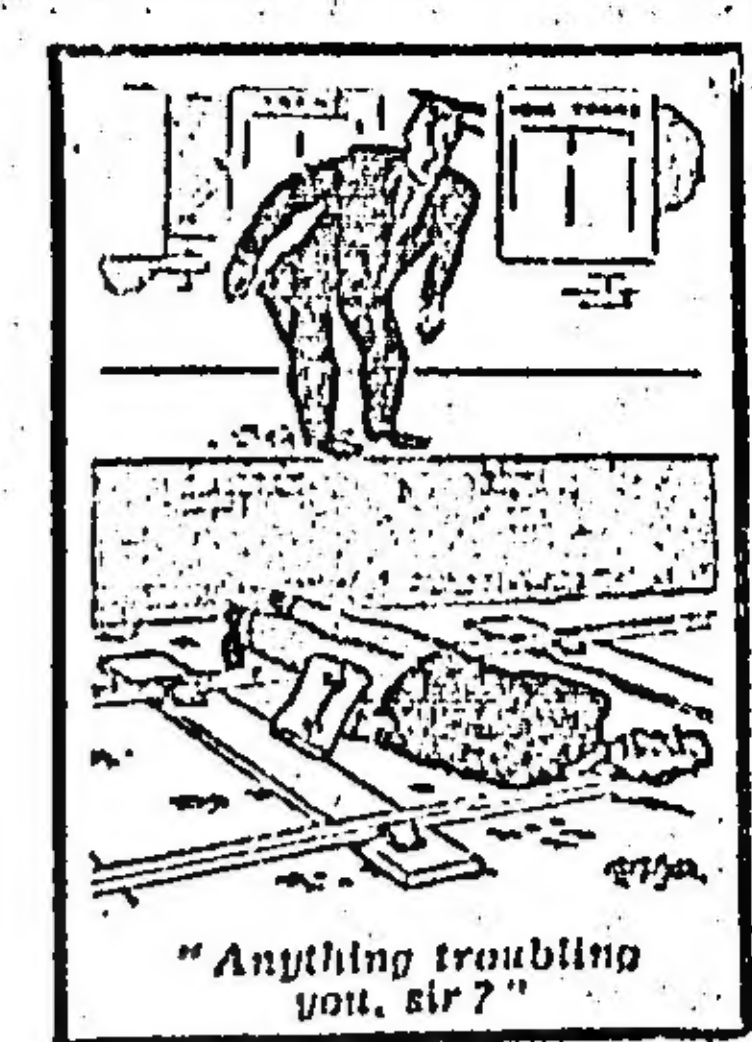
ERNIE BUSHMILLER



THAT'S MY INFLATION PIGGY BANK



POCKET CARTOON



IT WILL BE AN EXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS

By Dorothy Carew

New York—The greatest variety of Christmas gifts since pre-war days is piling up in American retail stores in anticipation of the biggest holiday season on record.

"It will be an expensive Christmas—but there still is money around and people seem willing to spend it," said Carl F. Gamm, president of the Association of Buying Offices.

Most estimates agree that Christmas sales will total 20 to 25 percent more than last year's buying spree, when the total retail sales for the final three months reached \$22,794,000,000.

"We are looking forward to the biggest holiday season in the history of retailing," Gamm said.

To the average family, this Yuletide will mark the return of many traditional gifts missing during the war years.

A shirt for father, a sled for the children, and the loveliest lingerie for mother are likely to turn up under the Christmas tree for the first time in many years.

"Many wanted items in sporting goods, toys, radios, housewares and appliances are available this year after having been missing from our stocks for several years," said Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of Federated Department Stores.

Alimentum are ample, he said, in art merchandise, bags, gloves, costumes and fine jewellery and table linen.

The shopper has a broader range of alternatives this year. There are electric blankets and radios, lamps and toasters; more and better toys than a year ago, and a variety of house furnishings and accessories.

Associated Press.

CHINA HOUSE IN LONDON

The opening of China House in London recently was an important event for the Chinese community in London, for it is hoped in the future to turn it into a social centre and meeting place for Chinese and British.

It came about because British United Aid to China had to vacate their well-known premises in London's fashionable Bond Street, where their gift-shop, paintings, of Chinese embroideries, and china and books were a constant attraction to passers-by.

It so happened that Christian Chinese Universities and the Anglo-Chinese Chamber of Commerce were also looking for office premises, and

it was finally arranged that all three bodies should move into an attractive house in Charles Street, behind Piccadilly and Park Lane.

British United Aid to China was founded in July 1942, and by October 1946 had collected over £1,000,201 for China. Lady Cripps, its President, has just concluded her tour in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Crossword Puzzle

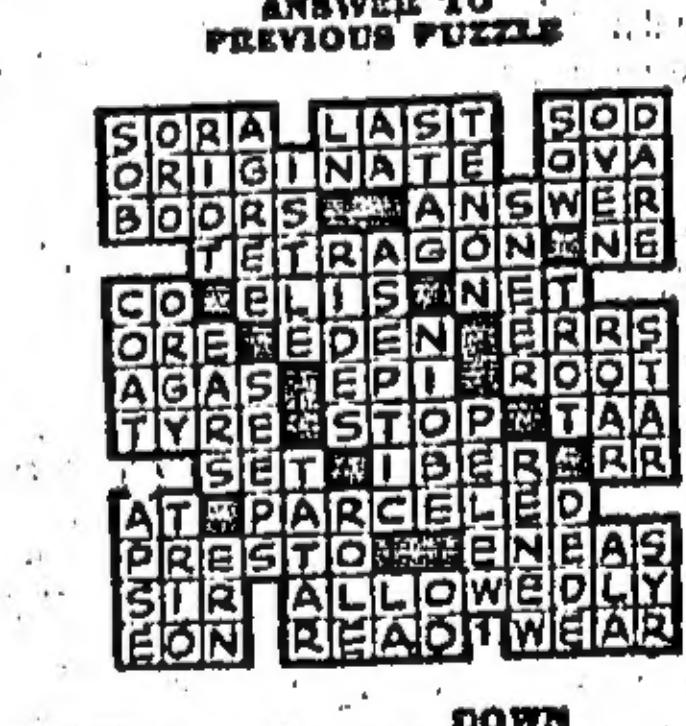
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1—Military shot
- 2—Acrobatics
- 3—To be sure
- 4—Italian coin
- 5—Criticism (slang)
- 6—Noted vociferous
- 7—A number
- 8—Overcome
- 9—Hearing organ
- 10—Electrical unit
- 11—Fate of the war
- 12—Crack rhye
- 13—Hard wood
- 14—Female ruff
- 15—Put to flight
- 16—Rise up
- 17—Kind of fabric

DOWN

- 1—Large hammer
- 2—Like
- 3—And really (abbr.)
- 4—Duro
- 5—Mistake
- 6—Wedded
- 7—Not at all
- 8—Female rabbit
- 9—Furial ending
- 10—Have
- 11—Vegetables
- 12—German
- 13—Crack of success
- 14—Income attached
- 15—Silver coin of Sweden
- 16—Furrow state
- 17—Poker state
- 18—Age
- 19—Chasing boat
- 20—Inflammable material
- 21—Lance
- 22—Twice
- 23—Dist covering
- 24—Ventured
- 25—Stupid one
- 26—Average
- 27—Sister's delight
- 28—Town in Belgium
- 29—Germs
- 30—Engineering degree
- 31—Title (abbr.)



Made by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

By Ernie Bushmiller

Minneapolis Example Shows Tuberculosis Can Be Eradicated

Dr J. A. Meyers, of the University of Minnesota, said recently that it will be "unpardonable" if health authorities fail "ultimately to eradicate tuberculosis."

Eradication is possible, he declared, through present efficient methods for discovery and control of the disease. It could be wiped out within 20 years in Minneapolis, where a preventive programme was started 20 years ago, reports Associated Press.

Dr Meyers' prediction, based on a Minneapolis study, was published in "Public Health Reports," a pamphlet of the United States Public Health Service. He is in the University's department of preventive medicine.

"With a fundamental programme of proved effectiveness," he said at the Minneapolis situation, "a complete solution of the tuberculosis problem in Minneapolis could be promptly achieved."

"That it is necessary to maintain a \$3,000,000 sanatorium costing \$750,000 a year to operate is absurd."

"In a single decade the required number of sanatorium beds could be reduced to 100; the mortality rate to less than 10 per 100,000."

"Children with primary tuberculosis, as manifested by the tuberculous reaction test, would be curiosities."

Death Rate Down

Minneapolis was faced with a "serious tuberculosis problem" in 1920 when the studies started, Dr Meyers said. But in 26 years the death rate has been brought down from 120 per 100,000 to 27.1 in 1945. "Primary tuberculosis" has been reduced among grade school children from about 50 per cent in 1920 to eight per cent in 1945, he reported.

Dr Meyers said the most important factors in improving the situation among young adults and children in Minneapolis are:

1. The programme of discovering and arresting tuberculosis early, so that it does not become infectious. This is accomplished by X-ray and

other examinations, and careful diagnostic methods.

2. The isolation of those who have the infectious type of tuberculosis.

3. The eradication of tuberculosis from cattle and preventing the spread of tuberculosis to human beings.

Exposure To Measles To Save Children

Deliberate exposure of young girls to German measles to forestall the chance that their children in later life will be born with defects, has been suggested by Dr Amos Christie, Professor of Pediatrics at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, to the Southern Medical Association.

Dr Christie said the occurrence of the disease "does not happen very often, but when it happens it is serious." The children may be imbeciles, "blue babies," suffer heart ailments or have cataracts on their eyes.

Saying his suggestion was for a "very unorthodox procedure, contrary to the accepted public health practice," Dr Christie said it might be justified in view of the facts that German measles during childhood is comparatively mild and would establish immunity against future contraction.

Also, he said, a survey of 165 cases recently showed 70 per cent of the children born to mothers who contracted German measles during early pregnancy are mentally deficient or suffer from other serious diseases.

BIRD HEROES OF WAR HONOURED

Under the shadow of the Tower of London on the day of the Feast of St. Francis gathered a medley of people—old folks and city typists—to do honour to these birds who gave their lives in the war.

The gaunt remains of the church of what was All Hallows by the Tower—the oldest parish church in London which had seen 300 years when the Tower first reared to the sky—now has in its garden a mountain ash tree, set in stone, with a stone pool at its foot. In the boughs of the tree are drinking-troughs and perched on the branches are carved wooden birds executed by George Mann, the famous Sussex wood carver.

The Rev P.B. "Tubby" Clayton, M.C., M.A., conducted the short service—the first assemblage in the ruined church since Victory Day—and Miss Nancy Price, the famous actress who, with Boney the parrot which played with her in "White-oaks," was the prime instigator of the memorial, described the work of the birds during the war—carrier pigeons, canaries who died in gas tests, sparrows, victims of the blitz. The casualty rate among the carrier pigeons was very high. As many as 37,000 were used on an operation but only 10 percent got through.

Achievements Of Royal Dockyards

The wartime story of the Royal Dockyards which kept Britain's Royal Navy at fighting pitch during six years of battle has just been told.

At home and abroad they had to maintain a world-wide docking and repair organisation to cope with all the demands of ships of the Royal Navy and the Allies—often in the face of enemy opposition.

At Portsmouth and Devonport, Chatham and Sheerness, Rosyth and Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandria, Bermuda and Simonstown, the work went on ceaselessly. Over 7,500 women were at one time employed in the Dockyards where, in addition to the servicing of seagoing vessels, there were the innumerable tasks involved in the operation and maintenance of naval shore establishments, barracks, training schools and Fleet bases.

In all the Royal Dockyards, some 97,000 refts were completed during World War II and that is only a small part of the Dockyards' achievements, for, though they were not principally concerned with warship construction, they laid down an aircraft carrier, four cruisers, four sloops, 22 submarines six floating docks.

They also executed many requirements of the Army and Royal Air Force, and undertook countless projects which normally would have been carried out by industrial concerns.

Trolley Buses Are Popular In London

It was in 1924 that trolley buses were first seen in Britain. To-day there are nearly 1,800 operating in London alone.

Passengers like them because of their speed, comfort, smooth running and absence of any fumes. Drivers like them because of their simplicity of control and their manoeuvrability in traffic; while a great advantage from the point of view of a proprietor is the low running and maintenance cost.

Thanks to the simplicity of the mechanism and its smooth, gearless running, the huge machines "ride" better than any other four or six-wheeled vehicle on the road, and British Government regulations permit them to be built a ton heavier than all other forms of passenger transport. The average weight of a British trolley bus is 12 tons, with seating capacity for 70.

Acceleration is remarkable. Twelve mph is attained in four seconds, 20 mph in less than eight seconds and 25 mph in 12 seconds. A gradient of one in nine can be climbed at 20 mph, starting from rest. The main controls are limited to two pedals—one for the brakes, the other for the power rheostat. Braking is very simple. The electric driving motor can be used for braking purposes, plus the power from air brakes driven by compressed air.

Should the trolley swing off the wire, or a traffic block necessitate a detour, the vehicle can travel for short distances on its own batteries at a rate of about five mph.

CONTROL OF JAP RADIO STATIONS

Tokyo, Dec. 11. Mr MacMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council, which to-day discussed the control and ownership of radio broadcasting in Japan, said that since it was easier to control one central broadcasting station, it was an inopportune moment to encourage independent private ownership of stations.

In this connection, he pointed to the example provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation.—Reuter.

PACIFIC SHIPPING

New York, Dec. 11. The President of the Parry Navigation Company, Mr A. W. Parry, said that his company, after several years of tramping operations in the Pacific, was now entering the trans-Pacific liner trades with separate services from the West Coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

Four vessels, including three chartered from the Luckenbach Steamship Company, will load at Seattle and other north-west ports, proceed to San Francisco, and Los Angeles, then sail for Manila, Shanghai, Hongkong and North China ports. Sailings will be monthly. The Gulf service will be started with a Canadian ship.—United Press.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

Washington, Dec. 11. Under Secretary of State Acheson reaffirmed the United States determination to bring independence to Korea.

In a press conference, Mr Acheson said, "American policy toward Korea is the same as always—to bring about a unified, free and democratic country—and we intend to stay there until we are successful."—Associated Press.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

By B. C. Dunthorne

Yorkshire's ugly slag heaps and tips of pit refuse are well-known as an eyesore at many points in the county, and many suggestions have been put forward from time to time as to what should be done with them, and there are a number of cases on record where they have been used in the construction of sports grounds, etc.

One of the Bradford football clubs, if my memory serves me right, is in the latter category.

But the Wakefield branch of the West Riding Farmers' Union has another suggestion for using their contents, and it is one which should commend itself to South Yorkshire, for it will remove a good portion of the eyesore and serve a useful purpose if adopted.

The farmers' idea is that the refuse tips should be used to raise the banks of rivers and canals in the area and so prevent much of the flooding that takes place in the South Yorkshire area.

There are thousands of tons of material on the tips, and it is thought that by depositing it on the river and canal banks they can be raised several feet. Covered with soil and drilled with quick-growing grass they would keep the waters in check.

Long-Term Cultivation

Not only would this save the farmers much trouble in looking after their crops and stock during the dangerous period, it would also enable them to adopt a long-term policy of cultivation for land which now cannot be dealt with, with any confidence, and more often than not is left derelict.

The suggestion is all the more important because there is a keener interest in agriculture in the district. There is a proposal to establish a course of agricultural education at the Schofield Technical College, Mexborough.

This, it is suggested, should be a three years' full time course, and already there are more than 100 children from Mexborough, Dearne, Swinton, Watch and Rawmarsh anxious to join.

But there is one big difficulty, accommodation in which to house the would-be students during their training. There are between 400 and 600 small holdings in and around Mexborough, so the interest is not surprising.

The proposal is to be the subject of further investigation so that a scheme may be submitted to the West Riding County Council.

Cricket League

There was a possibility of a new cricket league in Yorkshire next season, a few clubs having put forward a suggestion of a breakaway, and the formation of a South Yorkshire Cricket League for next season. The supporters include Denaby, Elmsall and Swinton.

But the Yorkshire Cricket Council has been informed that Bursley, Sheffield United, Doncaster, Firbeck, Hildesley, Sheffield College, Rawmarsh, Rossington, Rotherham, South Kirby, Shiregreen, Askern Atlas and Norfolk, Bentley, Brodsworth and Hemsworth intend to remain in the Council's competition.

SANTA CLAUS FOR TOKYO

Tokyo, Dec. 12. Santa Claus is coming a little early to Japan, the Pacific Air Command Headquarters announced to-day, outlining a plan which calls for the Christmas figure to alight on the Imperial Palace plaza from an Army plane and step into a jeep disguised as a sleigh to lead the Christmas parade on December 21.

Santa Claus will be flown to the Imperial Palace plaza by Lt-Col G. R. Peck, then ride at the head of the parade to the Red Cross Headquarters to meet dependent children invited to meet him.

The parade is expected to include float entries from Tokyo and Yokohama and will be judged by one committee of children and another of adults.

Lt-Col Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding the occupation Eighth Army, said that troops' duties between December 21 and January 5, 1947 will be cut to a minimum, with only essential personnel on posts. Troop movements and supply transport will continue during the holidays.—Associated Press.

PI FUNDS MISSING

Manila, Dec. 12. The Times reported to-day that the government auditors assigned to check the accounts of the Commonwealth Government in Washington have discovered a shortage of 400,000 pesos.

The responsibility for the shortage, the Times said, is placed on government employees who formed part of the Quezon entourage in the United States.—United Press.

ROMANIAN ELECTION

Bucharest, Dec. 11. Iuliu Maniu, leader of the Opposition National Peasant Party, charged to-day that the Communist-dominated Government won the recent election by "fraud" and demanded a new election.

"The present Government has broken its pledges to fulfil the Moscow agreement for free, unfettered elections," Maniu declared.—Associated Press.

Fine Work Of Geologists In World War II

The work of Britain's geologists in World War II, now the subject of a special exhibition at the Museum of Practical Geology in London, is an impressive story of invaluable aid to the Allied cause.

No major plan for operations overseas was undertaken before the geologist had been consulted in order that the military authorities might know all the geological factors which could influence the selection of an area for attack, the advance of large forces and the maintenance of supplies.

Field inspection, of course, was impossible, so the geologists had to make their decisions from published reports and aerial reconnaissance, and the data available was scanty indeed.

Part of their work was to produce anything from small scale maps of a whole continent to detailed charts of, for example, landing beaches, each devoted to some special problem as the silt of temporary airfields or the shoreline deposits of peat. The indefatigable geologists also answered such queries as the request for details of the nature of rocks, native V-weapons sites and stores, and after the landing in France they advised on water supplies and the construction of roads, fortifications and airfields.

Throughout, Britain's geologists worked in the closest collaboration with their opposite numbers from other parts of the British Commonwealth and the United States.

New Production Lag In U.S. Car Industry

The American motor car industry is reported to be preparing either for another round of wage raises or for a new production lag as a result of the coal strike, says United Press.

Statisticians say that one section of manufacturers expected the coal strike to be short-lived and to lead to a new formula for raising wages. Some observers interpreted the recent price increases by General Motors, Chrysler Hudson and several other manufacturers partly as insurance against wage increases.

Pessimists feared that the struggle between the government or mine-owners and John L. Lewis, 400,000 United Mine Workers would be lengthy and would shut down the steel industry thus stopping car and truck manufacture.

Regardless of the outcome of the coal dispute production will be reduced for the next several months since pig-iron output has dropped about 30 percent.

U. S. Foreign Policy Criticised By Pearl Buck

New York, Dec. 11. Pearl Buck, China-born author and Nobel Prize winner, attacked current United States foreign policies as dominated by militarists and politicians and warned that unless they were checked they will lead the United States and the world to destruction.

Speaking at a dinner, marking the 50th anniversary of Nobel's death, Pearl Buck charged present American foreign policy of bringing about disturbance and war, citing the following as concrete examples; "firstly, the State Department announced it would not lend money to countries who feel that the United States was trying to enslave them; secondly, the United States has withdrawn support from the World Food Board, which is only the hope for world stability; the Washington idea is to use food as a political weapon; thirdly, we joined the Russians to opposing changes in the veto power of the United Nations veto power as a hateful privilege; fourthly, our policies and actions in Japan and Korea are building cynicism of democracy which centuries can scarcely efface; fifthly the Chinese realise their country is being sold out to America through a treaty which shocked even England by its economic threats."

Pearl Buck also cited the United States' growing domination of the Philippines and actions of "powerful American interests, who have been urging Chiang Kai-shek to press civil war in China," as among the faults of current American foreign policies.—Central News.

CERDAN SEEKS TITLE

Marcel Cerdan, French middleweight champion, announced to-day he would return to the United States in February for another bout in March against an opponent to be chosen later. He said he was fighting everything and everything in the United States.

Cerdan stated he would like to meet the winner of the Tony Zale and Rocky Graziano title bout, but he was ready to take on any opponent in March to prove himself a champion. He said he was most likely opponent was Jacob LaMotta but he may meet George Abrams in return bout.

Cerdan is leaving for France on Saturday in the Rio de France.—Reuter.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BY GOLLY! IT'S STAN AND OLLIE!

STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
DANTE THE MAGICIAN

A-HA! WE WILL GO!

oil mixed up in mirth, mystery... and Black Magic!

ADDED! LATEST MARCH OF TIME!
"WANTED-MORE HOMES"

NEXT CHANGE! Claudette COLBERT • Don AMECHE
"GUEST WIFE"

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 p.m.

Robert Lenz
TAYLOR-TURNER in
JOHNNY EAGER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
A THOUSAND AND ONE UPROARIOUS LAUGHS!

TWO WOLVES IN SHEIKS' CLOTHING
MEET THE QUEEN OF ARABY!

GROSBY HOPE LAMOUR
ROAD TO MOROCCO
ANTHONY QUINN DONA DRANI

GATHAY Please Note the Change of Time
To-day at 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30

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Maria MONTEZ • Jon Hall • SABU
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"WHITE SAVAGE"
In Technicolor!
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Return Of Airfield To Egyptians

Washington, Dec. 10. Payne, the United States airfield just outside Cairo and the wartime air transport pivot for the Middle East and the Far East, will be turned over to the Egyptian Government on December 15, Maj-Gen Robert Webster, the commanding general of the United States Air Transport Command, announced to-day.

Pay Scale Petition In Nanking

Nanking, Dec. 11. Employees of all Central Government organs in Nanking are signing a petition to request the Executive Yuan to adjust their pay-scale every three months due to the growing high cost of living. This is the first large-scale organized movement in Government service demanding higher pay.—United Press.

ings and supplies remaining, will become the property of the Egyptian Government under the terms of the agreement signed between the United States and Egypt on June 15 this year.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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